**Embarassing situation created by Securitymen in USA**

7694. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Prime Minister's recent visit to USA the Indian securitymen sparked off a race discrimination row in Boston Hotel and that in another incident the securitymen were handcuffed at the civilian Dulles International Airport;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Government have viewed these embarassing situations created by the Indian securitymen;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Discussion with Pak Government on Kashmir Issue**

7695. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the Prime Minister's recent US visit, Pakistan and its ISI intensified military activities and the terrorist related activities in and along Jammu Kashmir, were discussed, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether the Kashmir issue was also discussed with US representative; and

(c) if so, the details and outcome of these deliberations?;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) Sir. The opportunity was used to brief President Clinton on Indian concerns regarding Pakistan's support to terrorism in India, particularly in Jammu & Kashmir. President Clinton shared the concern on this issue and agreed that all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan, including Jammu & Kashmir must be resolved through bilateral negotiations as envisaged in the Simla Agreement.

**Multilateral Solution to contain nuclear proliferation in South Asia**

7696. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a US State Department report submitted to the US Congress about a proposal for a multilateral solution to contain the nuclear proliferation in South Asia on the eve of Prime Minister's recent visit to the US, which they claimed was acceptable both to India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, what was the proposal; and

(c) what was Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b) The US Administration's report to the Congress states that "We hope that we will be able soon to launch a multilateral process to promote non-proliferation, arms control and South Asian Regional Security. Our talks with India and Pakistan have led both to accept such talks in principle, thougth important differences remain. We are currently angaged in discussions with both New Delhi and Islamabad in an effort to work out an acceptable format and terms of reference for the talks. and establish a fremework specifying participants and other organisational matters".

(b) India and the US have had rounds of bilateral dialogue on disarmament, non-proliferation and socurity issues. The last such talks at London on the US proposal demonstrated that the positions of India and the US are widely divergent

on the concept and objectives of such a multilateral process. India and the USA have, however, agreed to continue their bilateral dialogue on disarmament, non-proliferation and security issues.

**Text of joint Statement made by President of USA and Prime Minister of India**

7697. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the text of the Joint Statement made by President Clinton and Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao;

(b) whether Government consider this to be a major achievement; and

(c) if so, on what counts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Text of the Joint Statement is laid on the Table of the house, (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Joint Statement reflects the common desire of India and the US to give a strong impetus to the expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation, particularly in the economic field and to work together to face the challenges and opportunities of the post-Cold War. The Joint Statement also reflects India's consistent position on the question of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the need for bilateral negotiations to resolve all outstanding issues with Pakistan in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

**Joint Statement**

1. President Clinton and Prime Minister Rao today called for a new partnership between India and the United States.

2. The two leaders agreed that democracy, respect for human rights, and economic liberalisation provide the best foundation for global stability and prosperity in the post-Cold War era. They promised to cooperate in the search for solutions to global challenges posed by weapons of mass destruction, AIDS, environmental degradation, population growth, poverty, international terrorism and narcotics trafficking.

3. The President and the Prime Minister agreed to expand the pace and scope of high-level exchanges on the full range of political, economic, commercial, scientific, technological and social issues.

4. Both leaders noted with satifaction their cooperation in support of UN peacekeeping operations, in particular in countries where forces of both countries have served. The leaders agreed to seek ways to expand their cooperation at the UN. They welcomed the progress in the Middle East Peace Process and hailed the recent elections in South Africa.

5. The two leaders agreed on the need for bilateral negotiations between India and Pakistan to resolve outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir, as envisaged in the Shimla Agreement.

6. President Clinton and Prime Minister Rao offered their strong support for efforts towards the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and towards their progressive reduction, with the goal of elimination of such weapons, which are among the most pressing challenges to the security of states in the post-Cold War era. They discussed these challenges in both the global and regional contexts.

7. They pledged that their two governments would intensify their